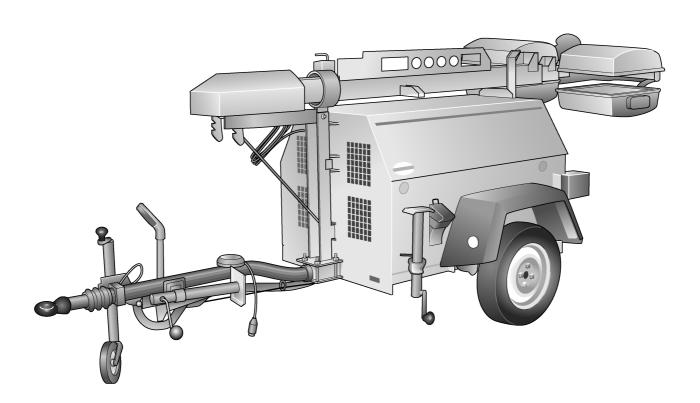


# **Doosan Infracore**Portable Power

# **LIGHTSOURCE LT6K**

**OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL Original instruction** 





This manual contains important safety information.

Do not destroy this manual

This manual must be made available to personnel who operate and maintain this machine.

Machine models represented in this manual may be used in various locations world-wide. Machines sold and shipped into European Union Territories require that the machine display the CE Mark and conform to various directives. In such cases, the design specification of this machine has been certified as complying with EC directives. Any modification to any part is absolutely prohibited and would result in the CE Certification and marking being rendered invalid. A declaration of that conformity follows:





#### 1) EC Declaration of Conformity

Original declaration

Doosan International USA, Inc 1293 Glenway Drive Statesville

North Carolina 28625-9218 USA

4) Represented in EC by: **Doosan Trading Limited** 

Block B, Swords Business Campus Swords Co. Dublin Ireland

5) Hereby declare that, under our sole responsibility the product(s)

6) Machine description:	Portable Ligar ver
7) Machine Model:	LT6K
	Lightsource
8) Commercial name:	LT6K
	Lightsource V9
9) VIN / Serial number:	

10) is (are) in conformity with the relevant provisions of the following EC Directive(s)

<sup>11)</sup> 2006/42/EC The Machinery Directive

12) 2004/108/EC The Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive

<sup>13)</sup> 2000/14/EC The Noise Emission Directive

<sup>16)</sup> 97/68/EC The emission of engines for no-road mobile machinery

#### <sup>18)</sup> Conformity with the Noise Emission Directive 2000/14/EC

19)	Directive 2000/14/EC, Annex VI, Part I					
20)	Notified body: AV Technology, Stockport, UK. Nr 1067					
	<sup>21)</sup> Machin	e	<sup>23)</sup> Measured	<sup>24)</sup> Guaranteed		
	<sup>22)</sup> Type	kW	sound power level	sound power level		
	LT6K	8,4	87L <sub>WA</sub>	88L <sub>WA</sub>		
	Lightsource V9	8,4	85L <sub>WA</sub>	86L <sub>WA</sub>		

29)	۱		
- 1	Date		

Doosan Infracore Portable Power EMEA, Dreve Richelle 167, B-1410 Waterloo, Belgium

CPN 46552200 rev A

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17)</sup> and their amendments

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27)</sup> Engineering Manager

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28)</sup> Issued at Dobris, Czech Republic

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30)</sup> The technical documentation for the machinery is available from:

# **Contents**

Contents	3
Foreword	
Safety	<u>5</u>
Operating Instructions	
Maintenance	19
Fault finding	29
Parts ordering	31
Specifications Lightsource LT6K	33
Warranty	35

# **Foreword**

Nothing contained in this document is intended to extend any promise, warranty or representation, expressed or implied, regarding the Doosan products described herein. Any such warranties or other terms and conditions of sale of products shall be in accordance with the standard terms and conditions of sale for such products, which are available upon request.

This manual contains instructions and technical data to cover all routine operation and scheduled maintenance tasks by operation and maintenance staff. Major overhauls are outside the scope of this manual and should be referred to an authorized Doosan service department.

Details of approved equipment are available from Doosan Service departments.

The use of repair parts other than those included within the Doosan approved parts list may create hazardous conditions over which Doosan has no control. Therefore, Doosan cannot be held responsible for equipment in which non-approved repair parts are installed.

Doosan reserves the right to make changes and improvements to products without notice and without incurring any obligation to make such changes or add such improvements to products sold previously.

This company accepts no responsibility for errors in translation of this manual from the original English version.

# **Safety**

### **Contents**

	y Symbols	
Safety	y Precautions	9
	General Light Tower Information	9
	Before Towing	10
	Towing	10
	Welding	10
	Winch Operation	10
	Lamps	11
	Flammable Fuels	11
	Volatile Substance	11

#### **Safety Symbols**

# **∴** WARNING

Look for these signs on machines shipped to international markets outside North America, which point out potential hazards to the safety of you and others. Read and understand thoroughly. Heed warnings and follow instructions. If you do not understand, inform your supervisor.

Decal	Description
	WARNING: Corrosion risk.
	WARNING: Hot surface.
<b>3</b>	Lifting point.
	WARNING: Electrical shock risk
(P)	Parking brake.
	Tie down point
	WARNING - Hot and harmful exhaust gas.
DIESEL 📄 🚫	Diesel fuel. No open flame.
	Do not operate the machine without the guard being fitted.

Decal	Description
	WARNING - Flammable liquid.l
	When parking use prop stand, handbrake and wheel chocks.
	WARNING: Air/gas flow or Air discharge.
	No open flame.
	Do not breathe the compressed air from this machine.
	Read the Operation and Maintenance manual before operation or maintenance of this machine is undertaken.
X,X <sub>BAR</sub>	WARNING - Maintain correct tyre pressure. Refer to "Specifications Lightsource LT6K" on page 33
	WARNING - Consult the Operation and Maintenance manual before commencing any maintenance.
〔1,5m. ▮ Ţ IP54 �� ▲	Rough Service Designation. Wet Location Operation.
	Do not stack.  Do not use fork lift truck from this side.

Decal	Description
	Replace any cracked protective shield.
	WARNING - Before connecting the tow bar or commencing to tow consult the operation and maintenance manual.
	Do not operate with the doors or enclosure open.
	On (power).
	Off (power).
	Emergency stop.
	Oil drain.
	WARNING - Do not undertake any maintenance on this machine until the electrical supply is disconnected and the air pressure is totally relieved.

Decal	Description
Km/h	Do not exceed the speed limit.
	WARNING - Pressurised component or system.
	Use fork lift truck from this side only.
	WARNING - Pressurised vessel.
	Do not remove the Operating and Maintenance manual and manual holder from this machine.
↑ 0, C	WARNING - For operating temperature below 0°C, consult the operation and maintenance manual.

Decal	Description
	Warning: ultra violet radiation.  Can cause serious skin burn and eye inflammation.  Do not operate lights with missing or broken lens.  Do not operate if glass bulb is broken or punctured.
DANGER  Electric shock hazard. Will cause serious injury or death. Do not position light tower under electric power lines.	DANGER  • Electric shock hazard.  • Will cause serious injury or death.  • Do not position the light tower under electric power lines.
WARNING  Non-vertical tower. Can cause serious injury or death. Extend, retract or use in VERTICAL position only. Latch and lock pin securely.	Warning  Non-vertical tower.  Canl cause serious injury or death.  Extend, retract or use in VERTICAL position only.  Latch and lock pin securely.
WARNING	Warning
WARNING  Crush area. Can cause serious injury. Stay clear.	Warning Crush area. Can cause serious injury.
DO NOT USE ETHER. ENGINE DAMAGE WILL OCCUR. This engine is equipped with an electric heater starting aid.	Do not use ether. Engine damage will occur. This engine is equipped with an electric heater starting aid.
	Electrical ground/earth.

#### **Safety Precautions**

#### **General Light Tower Information**

Ensure that the operator reads and understands the decals and consults the manuals before maintenance or operation.

Ensure that the Operation and Maintenance manual is available to the operator and maintenance personnel.

Ensure that maintenance personnel are adequately trained, competent and have read the manuals.

This machine is not designed for operating life sustaining equipment. It is equipped with a safety shutdown system that will cause the machine to stop operating whenever a shutdown condition is present.

Hazards may exist on the jobsite should this unit shutdown automatically and all lamps be extinguised. Personnel should be advised of this and have additional lighting.

Hot Pressurized Fluid - Remove cap slowly to relieve PRESSURE from HOT radiator. Protect skin and eyes. HOT water or steam and chemical additives can cause serious personal injury.

Electrical shock hazard will cause severe injury or death. Do NOT position light tower under electric power lines.

Improper operation of this machine can result in severe injury or death.

Hazardous Voltage can cause serious injury or death.

Never inspect or service unit without first disconnecting battery cable(s) to prevent accidental starting.

Wear eye protection while cleaning unit with compressed air, to prevent debris from injuring eyes.

Do not enter ballast box while engine is running. Do not steam clean ballast box. Capacitor/Ballast can cause severe injury.

Do not operate lights with broken or missing lens or broken glass bulb. Ultra violet radiation can cause serious skin burn and eye inflamation.

Do not place hand in tower recess while tower is being lowered or raised. Pinch point can cause severe injury.

Ground equipment in accordance with applicable codes. (Consult local electrician).

Do not operate electrical equipment while standing in water, on wet ground, with wet hands or shoes.

Use extreme caution when working on electrical components. Battery voltage (12V) is present unless the battery cables have been disconnected. Higher voltage (potentially 500 volts) is present at all times when the engine is running.

Always treat electrical circuits as if they were energized.

Before attempting any repair service, disconnect all leads to electrical power loads.

Do NOT connect or disconnect lamps while engine is running.

Make sure that all protective covers are in place and that the canopy/doors are closed during operation.

Never operate the engine of this machine inside a building. Avoid breathing exhaust fumes when working on or near the machine. Do not alter or modify this machine.

A battery contains sulfuric acid and can give off gases which are corrosive and potentially explosive. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. In case of contact, flush area immediately with water.

Exercise extreme caution when using booster battery.

Never operate unit without first observing all safety warnings and carefully reading the operation and maintenance manual shipped from the factory with this machine.

This machine may include such materials as oil, diesel fuel, antifreeze, brake fluid, oil/air filters and batteries which may require proper disposal when performing maintenance and service tasks. Contact local authorities for proper disposal of these materials.

When loading or transporting machines, ensure that the specified lifting and tie down points are used.

Ensure that the unit is secured properly before transporting.

Do not store or transport hazardous or combustible materials in or on this unit.

Do not suspend this machine with other equipment hanging from the running gear.

Before Towing Figure 2

Make sure wheels, tires and tow bar connectors are in safe operating condition and tow bar is properly connected before towing.

Store the rear jack and secure the handle by wrapping the jack positioning pin chain around the handle to keep it from being damaged during towing.

Figure 1



#### **Towing**

Do not tow this unit with a vehicle whose towing capacity is less than the unit gross weight shown in General Data.

Do not exceed maximum speed of 80km/h (or local legal maximum, if lower) when towing unit.

#### Welding

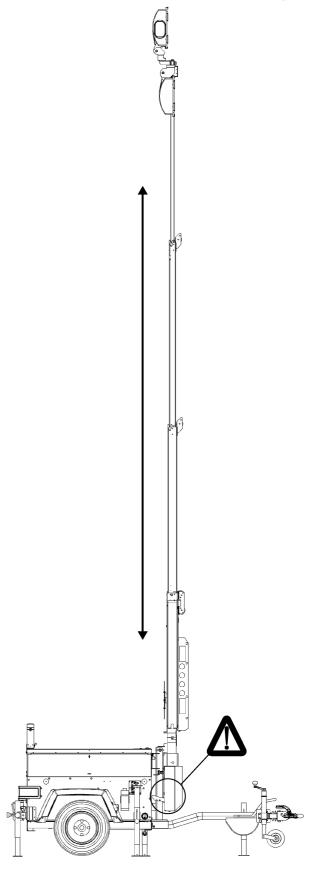
Prior to any welding, disconnect alternator relays, voltage regulator, meters, circuit breakers and battery cables. Open all circuit breakers, and remove any external connections. Connect the welding ground as close as possible to the area being welded.

#### **Winch Operation**

Before and during all winch operation, ensure that the area is clear of persons and obstructions over a 2m radius. When the mast has completed its normal travel, or is prevented from travelling, immediately release the control switch, to ensure that no cable overtension occurs.

Check that no person is behind the machine (within 10m) while the tower is raised or lowered.

The unit must have all outriggers extended and be level before raising mast.



Do not extend, retract or use tower unless it is in a VERTICAL position with latch and lock pin securely in place.

DO NOT climb on tower. Perform repairs and adjustments with the tower in the down (transport) position.

When tower is pivoting during raising and lowering, be certain anti-telescope latches are engaged. Failure to do this may result in uncontrolled tower extension and/or tower collapse.

Figure 3

When tower is telescoping during raising and lowering, be certain anti-pivot latches are engaged. Latches must remain engaged any time the tower is vertical and extended. Failure to do this may result in uncontrolled tower extension and/or tower collapse.

Damaged cables may break during tower operation allowing the tower to fall. Do not operate tower with damaged cables. Replace damaged cables.

#### Lamps

Inspect lamps and replace broken or missing lamp lens or punctured glass bulbs. Do NOT operate lights with broken or missing lens or broken glass bulb.

#### Flammable Fuels

Do not fill fuel tank when engine is running.

Do not smoke or use an open flame in the vicinity of the generator or fuel tank.

Do not permit smoking, or open flame, or sparks to occur near the battery, fuel, cleaning solvents or other flammable substances and explosive gases.

Thoroughly clean up any fuel spills occurring inside this unit.

#### **Volatile Substance**

Ether is extremely volatile. Do NOT use in conjunction with the "Glow plug" PREHEAT system furnished on this engine.

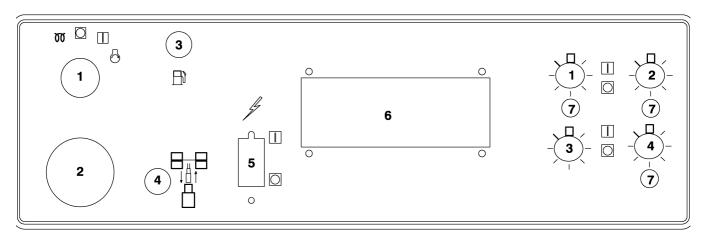


# **Operating Instructions**

#### **Contents**

Control panel	14
Set-up (prior to raising tower)	15
Before starting the engine	15
Starting the engine	16
Stopping the engine	16
Winch operation	
Raising the tower	
Lowering tower	16
Towing	17
Lifting the machine	17

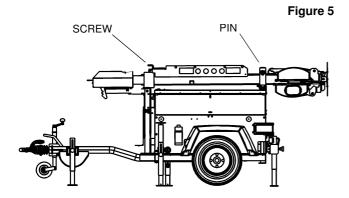
#### **Control panel**



- 1. IGNITION SWITCH Positions
  - OFF Stops Engine
  - RUN Normal engine operating position
  - START Energizes engine cranking motor
  - PREHEAT Turn rotary switch to PREHEAT position for 5 seconds and then to START

- **2.** HOURMETER Records engine operating hours for maintenance purposes.
- 3. LOW FUEL LAMP Optional
- **4.** WINCH CONTROL SWITCH Operates winch to raise and lower tower with lamps.
- **5.** WINCH CIRCUIT BREAKER Protects the winch circuit.
- **6.** MAIN CIRCUIT BREAKER Protects all lamp circuits.
- 7. LAMP SWITCH Controls individual lamps.

#### Set-up (prior to raising tower)



- Inspect cables. Cables should not be frayed, cut, abraded, or otherwise damaged. Replace damaged cables.
- **2.** Inspect springs and latch hardware. Replace any damaged or broken springs or hardware.
- Ensure no obstruction is overhead within 15 meters. Remove transport warning sign from end of crossbar. Sign may be stored in tube on side of mast during operation.
- 4. Remove pin. [Figure 5]
- Be sure lamps are secure on cross bar and aim as desired.
- **6.** Extend all outriggers fully and insert locking pins fully. Ensure drawbar jack and all outrigger and/or jacks are firmly in contact with ground.
- 7. Level unit using jacks and bubble level indicator.
- **8.** Jacks must support entire unit weight (tires off the ground).

#### Before starting the engine

Before starting the engine carry out the following cheecks:

- 1. Engine oil level: Add as required.
- 2. Engine coolant level: Add as required.
- **3. Fuel filter:** Drain any accumulation of water. Clean or replace element as required.
- **4. Air cleaner service indicator (if equipped):** Service when showing "red".
- **5. Fuel level in tank:** Fill, using CLEAN DIESEL fuel, at the end of the day to minimize condensation.
- **6. Battery:** Keep terminals clean and lightly greased.
- **7. Engine belts and hoses:** Check for proper fit and/ or damage. Service as required.
- **8. Air Vents/Grilles:** Both engine radiator and generator cooling air. Check for obstructions (leaves, paper, etc.)
- **9. Visual inspection:** Check for excessive fluid leaks, evidence of arcing around control panel, loose wire-routing clamps, etc.

#### **IMPORTAMNT**

Call qualified person to make electrical repairs.

#### Starting the engine

- Main Circuit Breaker and Lamp switches shall be "OFF".
- **2.** Turn Ignition Switch to "PREHEAT" for 5 seconds prior to starting.

Note: In extreme cold temperatures, this may take up to 10 seconds.



#### **WARNING**

Electrical power is present upon cranking engine.

3. Immediately turn Ignition Switch to "START".

Note: Do NOT crank for more than 15 seconds without allowing starter to cool for 30 seconds. If engine does not start after a few attempts, refer to "Fault Finding" on page 29.

- **4.** Release Ignition Switch to "ON" after engine continues to run.
- **5.** Allow the engine to warm-up for 3 to 5 minutes.
- 6. Turn on main circuit breaker.
- 7. Lamp Switches may now be used.



#### **WARNING**

Keep side doors closed for optimum cooling and safety of unit while running.

Note: The engine in this unit is protected with sensors for high coolant temperature and low oil pressure. Should either of these conditions occur, the engine will automatically stop causing a loss of power to all lamps. Before restarting the unit, check the fuel level and engine/radiator thoroughly and correct the problem. The lamps should not be restarted for approximately fifteen (15 minutes).

#### Stopping the engine

- 1. Turn Lamps "OFF".
- 2. Turn Main Breaker "OFF".
- 3. Turn Ignition Switch "OFF".

Note: If lights are turned off, they should not be restarted for 15 minutes.

#### Winch operation

### $\triangle$

#### **WARNING**

When raising and lowering tower, check that there is no one behind the machine in the area of the tower.

Check that no obstruction is overhead.

Before operating the winch, inspect the cable for damage. Replace damaged cables. When operating the winch, do NOT overcrank when cable is tight. This will damage the cable. Do not continue cranking winch when cable becomes loose. This will cause the cable to unwind from winch drum causing cable kinks and knots.

Before and during all winch operation, ensure the area is clear of persons and obstructions over a 2m radius.

When the mast has completed its normal travel, or is prevented from travelling, immediately release the control switch, to avoid cable extension.

#### Raising the tower

- 1. Start the engine
- 2. Use winch control switch to raise tower. Allow winch to raise tower to desired height. Do not stop winch before the tower is completely vertical and latches are engaged.
- **3.** Loosen screw to rotate tower. Tighten screw after rotating tower to desired angle.

#### Lowering tower

- 1. Start the engine
- 2. Switch lamps off.
- **3.** Rotate tower to home position and secure against stop before lowering. Failure to do this may damage latches.
- 4. Tighten screw.
- **5.** Use winch control switch to lower the tower to horizontal (transport) position.
- 6. Insert and lock pin before moving or lifting.

#### **Towing**



#### **WARNING**

Make sure that the tow vehicle has towing capacity for weight of this unit as stated in "Specifications Lightsource LT6K" on page 33

Note: When towing unit in the United Kingdom, attach fog lamp on bumper to the right of center. Secure transport warning sign to right end of lamp crossbar.

Note: When towing in Continental Europe and other locations, attach fog lamp on bumper to the left of center. Secure transport warning sign to left end of lamp crossbar.

#### Connecting the machine to the vehicle.

- **1.** Rotate lamps to transport position and secure by fitting strap around the lamp bodies.
- Make sure that the tow vehicle hitch is the proper size to securely connect to the eye or coupler on the unit.
- **3.** Check eye or coupler bolts for any looseness or wear. Tighten or replace as required.
- 4. Chock wheels.
- **5.** Position tow vehicle to align hitch with eye or coupler.
- **6.** Stand aside while operating the jack to seat eye or coupler onto the hitch.
- 7. Secure the hitch.
- **8.** Attaching the brake actuator breakaway chain / cable (if supplied).
- 9. Connect lighting plug.
- 10. Remove wheel chocks.
- 11. Test brakes (if supplied).

#### Disconnecting the machine from the vehicle.

- 1. Chock wheels.
- Stand aside while disconnecting brake actuator breakaway chain/cable, if supplied.
- 3. Disconnect lighting plug.
- 4. Release hitch.
- **5.** Operate the jack to raise eye or coupler from hitch.
- 6. Move the tow vehicle.
- 7. Level the machine.

# $\triangle$

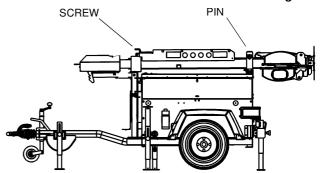
#### **WARNING**

Make certain hitch is completely engaged to tow vehicle and is secure. Failure to do so could result in serious personal injury.

Do not use eye or coupler with any bent or otherwise damaged parts.

#### Lifting the machine





Before lifting the machine, carry out the following checks:

- The tower hold-down pin is fully inserted through both sides of the tower rest and the lock pin [Figure 6] is installed.
- 2. No loose objects are stored inside or on top of the machine.
- **3.** No additional equipment is hung onto or under the machine.
- **4.** Any device used for lifting is rated at a minimum of 2 Ton.
- **5.** No personnel should be on or under the machine at any time during lifting.



# **Maintenance**

#### **Contents**

Pre	ventive maintenance schedule	20
Ger	neral	21
Sch	eduled maintenance	21
	Wire routing clamps	21
	Electrical terminals	21
	Grounding circuit	21
	Hoses	21
	Wiring insulation	21
	Fuel/water separator	21
	Air vents	21
	Air cleaner	21
	Tires	22
	Tower cables	22
	Tower latches and locking	22
	Tower guides	22
	Engine radiator	23
	Engine protection shutdown system	23
	Control compartment	23
	Fuel tank	23
	Battery	23
	Fasteners	23
	Running gear/wheels	23
	Brakes	24
	Adjusting the overrun braking system (KNOTT Running Gear)	24
	Brake shoe adjustment	25
	Running gear wheel bearings	26
	Instruments	26
	General cleaning instructions	26
	Generator interior	27
	Control box interior	27

#### Preventive maintenance schedule

The maintenance operations should be carried out according to the intervals defined in the table below.

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/	٠ ١

# WARNING

If operating in extreme conditions (very hot, cold dusty or wet), reduce the time periods.

		Interval				
Operation	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	3 Monthly. 250 hrs.	6 Monthly. 500 hrs	12 Monthly. 1000 hrs
Evidence of Arcing Around Electrical Terminals	С					
Tower cables	С					
Latches and springs	С					
Loose Wire Routing Clamps	С					
Engine Oil and Coolant Level	С					
Proper Grounding Circuit	С				D	
Instruments	С					
Frayed/Loose Fan Belts, Hoses, Wiring Insulation	С					
Obstructions in Air Vents	С					
Fuel/Water Separator (if equipped)	D					
Precleaner Dumps		С				
Tires		С				
Battery Connections		С				
Engine Radiator (exterior)			С			
Air Intake Hoses and Flexible Hoses			С			
Fasteners (tighten)			С			
Emergency Stop Switch Operation			С			
Engine Protection Shutdown System			С			
Diagnostic Lamps (if equipped)			С			
Air Cleaner Housing				С		
Control Compartment (Interior)					С	
Fuel Tank (fill at end of each day)					D	
Fuel/Water Separator Element					R	
Running gear fasteners					С	
Wheel Bearings & Grease Seals					RK	
Engine Shutdown System Switches (setting)						С
Exterior Finish			As n	eeded		,
Engine		R	efer to Engine	Operator Manu	ıal	
Decals		Replace	decals if remov	ved, damaged o	or missing	
C = Check (and adjust or replace if necessary). D = Drain R = Replace RK = Repack						
Unit						
Date:						

Serviceman .....

#### General



#### **WARNING**

Any unauthorized modification or failure to maintain this equipment may make it unsafe and out of factory warranty.

Before attempting any repair service, disconnect engine battery cables and all leads to electrical power requirements. Failure to do so can result in severe personal injury, death or damage to the equipment.

In addition to periodic inspections, many of the components in this unit requires periodic servicing to provide maximum output and performance. Servicing may consist of pre-operation and post-operation procedures to be performed by the operating or maintenance personnel.

The primary function of preventive maintenance is to prevent failure, and consequently, the need for repair. Preventive maintenance is the easiest and the least expensive type of maintenance. Maintaining your unit and keeping it clean at all times will facilitate servicing.

#### **Scheduled Maintenance**

The maintenance schedule is based on normal operation of the unit. In the event unusual environmental operating conditions exist, the schedule should be adjusted accordingly. Refer to "Preventitive maintenance schedule" on page 20

#### Wire Routing Clamps

Daily check for loose wire routing clamps. Clamps must be secure and properly mounted. Also check wiring for wear, deterioration and vibration abrasion.

#### **Electrical Terminals**

Check daily for evidence of arcing around the electrical terminals.

#### **Grounding Circuit**

Daily check that the grounding circuit is in accordance with local code requirements. Check to ensure continuity between the grounding terminal, frame, generator and engine block.

#### Hoses

Each month it is recommended that the intake hoses from the air cleaner and all flexible hoses used for water and fuel be inspected for the following:

- 1. All rubber hose joints and the screw type hose clamps must be tight and the hoses showing no signs of wear, abrasion or deterioration.
- 2. All flexible hoses must be free of wear, deterioration and vibration abrasion. Routing clamps must be secure and properly mounted.

#### Wiring Insulation

Daily check for loose, or frayed wiring insulation or sleeving.

#### Fuel/Water Separator

Daily check for water in the fuel filter/water separator unit (if equipped). Some engines have a translucent bowl for visual indication, and others have a drain valve below the primary element.

Every six months or 500 hours, or less if fuel is of poor quality or contaminated, replace the fuel element(s).

#### **Air Vents**

Daily clean the air vents of any obstructions or debris.

#### Air Cleaner

Proper maintenance of the air cleaner provides maximum protection against airborne dust. Squeeze the rubber valve (precleaner dirt dump) periodically to ensure that it is not clogged.

Servicing the air cleaners Figure 7

- 1. Remove filter element.
- **2.** Inspect air cleaner housing for any condition that might cause a leak and correct as necessary.
- **3.** Wipe inside of air cleaner housing with a clean, damp cloth to remove any dirt accumulation. This will permit better seal for gasket on filter element.
- 4. Install element.

The air cleaner assembly (housing) should be inspected every three months or 250 hours for any leakage paths.

#### **IMPORTANT**

Make sure the air cleaner mounting bolts and clamps are tight and the air cleaner is mounted securely. Check the air cleaner housing for dents or damage to the cleaner, which could lead to a leak

Make sure the inlet is free from obstruction

#### **Tires**

Check the condition of the tires, and gauge the air pressure. Tires that have cuts or cracks or little tread should be repaired or replaced.

#### **Tower Cables**

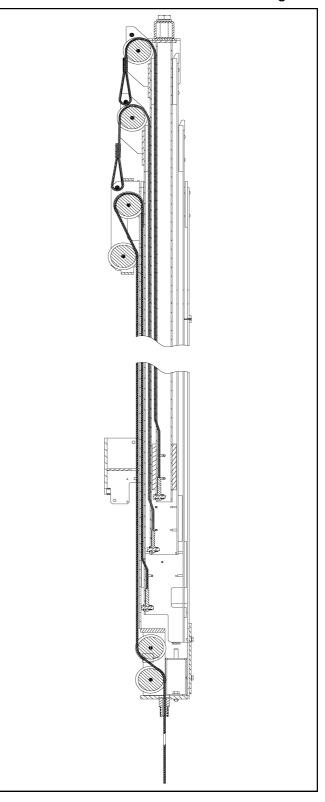
Each day the tower lifting cables [Figure 7] should be inspected to ensure the ends are attached securely. The cables should be checked for fraying or other damage and replaced if damaged. Also the pulleys should be checked for unusual wear or damage and replaced if worn excessively or damaged.

#### **Tower Latches and Locking Pins**

All tower latches and locking pins should be checked daily. Replace any missing or damaged parts before lifting the unit or raising the tower.

#### **Tower Guides**

Inspect all of the tower guides for proper operation every month. Clean sliding surfaces. Replace any missing or damaged parts before raising the tower.



#### **Engine Radiator**

Check the coolant level in the radiator. The coolant must cover the tubes in the top tank (approximately 1 inch high on a clean measuring rod, stuck down filler neck).



#### **WARNING**

Remove cap slowly to relieve Pressure from HOT radiator. Protect skin and eyes. Hot water or steam and chemical additives can cause serious personal injury.

The engine coolant system is normally filled with a 50/50 mixture of water and ethylene glycol. This permanent type anti-freeze contains rust inhibitors and provides protection to -35 °F (-37 °C). The use of such a mixture is recommended for both summer and winter operation.

It is recommended to test the freezing protection of the coolant every six months or prior to freezing temperatures. Replenish with a fresh mixture every twelve months.

Each month, inspect the radiator exterior for obstructions, dirt and debris. If present, blow water or compressed air containing a non-flammable solvent between the fins in a direction opposite the normal air flow. Should the radiator be clogged internally, reverse flushing, using a commercial product and the supplier's recommended procedure, may correct the problem.

#### **Engine Protection Shutdown System**

The operation of the engine protection shutdown system should be checked every month, or whenever it appears not to be operating properly. The three switches involved in this protective shutdown system are the engine coolant high temperature switch, the engine oil pressure switch and the low fuel switch. (optional)

The engine oil pressure switch prevents the engine from operating with low oil pressure. Once a month, remove a wire from the engine oil pressure switch to check the shutdown system for proper operation.

Test the engine oil pressure switch by removing it and connecting it to a source of controlled pressure while monitoring an ohmmeter connected to the switch terminals.

As pressure is applied slowly from the controlled source, the switch should close at 12 psi (84 kPa) and show continuity through the contacts. As the pressure is slowly decreased to 10 psi (70 kPa) the contacts should open and the ohmmeter should show a lack of continuity through the contacts. Replace a defective switch before continuing to operate the unit.

Once a year, the temperature actuated switch should be tested by removing it from the unit and placing it in a bath of heated oil. The engine coolant high temperature switch will require a temperature of approximately  $220 \,^{\circ}\text{F} \, (104 \,^{\circ}\text{C})$  to actuate.

#### **IMPORTANT**

The engine temperature switch does NOT offer protection when NO coolant is present. Test the switch operation by connecting an ohmmeter between the two wire terminals. The ohmmeter should show zero ohms. When the switch is placed in the heated oil bath and its contact open, the ohmmeter should indicate infinite ohms. Tap the switch lightly during the checking operation. Replace any defective switch before continuing to operate the unit.



#### **WARNING**

Never operate the unit with a defective safety shutdown switch or by by-passing a switch.

#### **Control Compartment**

Every six months or 500 hours with the unit "OFF", perform visual inspection for loose connections, dirt, arcing, damage to electrical components.

#### **Fuel Tank**

In order to minimize condensation inside the fuel tank, refill as soon as possible after every use or at the end of each work day. Use only clean, DIESEL fuel. When using a funnel, ensure that it is clean and free from dust. Every six month, drain any sediment or accumulated condensate.

#### **Battery**

Keep the battery posts and cable connections clean and lightly coated with a grease.

#### **Fasteners**

Monthly spot check several capscrews and nuts for proper torque. If any are found loose, a more thorough inspection must be made and deficiencies corrected.

#### **Running Gear/Wheels**

Check the wheel nut torque 20 miles (30 kilometres) after refitting the wheels.

Lifting jacks should only be used under the axle.

The bolts securing the running gear to the chassis should be checked periodically for tightness (refer to the "Preventative maintenance schedule" on page 20 for frequency) and re-tightened where necessary.

**Brakes** 

Check and adjust the brake linkage at 500 miles (850Km) then every 3000 miles (5000Km) or 3 months (whichever is the sooner) to compensate for any stretch of the adjustable cables. Check and adjust the wheel brakes to compensate for wear.

# Adjusting the overrun braking system (KNOTT Running Gear)

- 1. Jack up the machine
- 2. Disengage the handbrake lever [1].
- **3.** Fully extend the draw bar [2] on the overrun braking system.
- **4.** Check that brake actuators and cables [11] operate smoothly.
- 5. Adjust the overrun braking system.
- 6. Reference Description

#### **IMPORTANT**

Always start with the wheel brakes during the adjustment procedure.

Always rotate the wheel in the direction of forward movement.

Ensure that an M10 safety screw is fitted to the handbrake pivot.

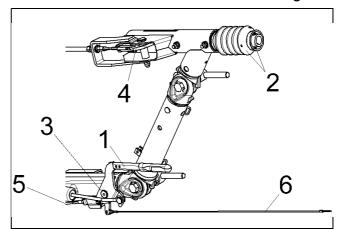
The brake actuators must not be pre-tensioned -if necessary loosen the brake linkage [7] on the brake equalisation assembly [8].

#### $\Lambda$

#### **WARNING**

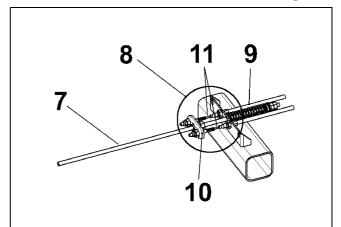
The compression spring [9] must only be lightly pre-tensioned and when operating must never touch the axle tube. Never adjust the brakes at the brake linkage [7].

Figure 8



- 1. Handbrake lever
- 2. Draw bar and bellows
- 3. Handbrake lever pivot
- 4. Transmission lever
- 5. Brake cable
- 6. Breakaway Cable

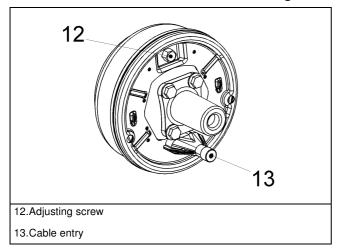
Figure 9



- 7. Brake linkage
- 8. Equalisation assembly
- 9. Compression spring
- 10. Equaliser plate
- 11.Cable

#### **Brake Shoe Adjustment**

Figure 10



- 1. Tighten adjusting screw [12] clockwise until the wheel locks.
- 2. Loosen adjusting screw [12] anti-clockwise (approx. 1/2 turn) until the wheel can be moved freely.
- 3. Repeat the adjustment on the other wheel brake.

Note: Slight dragging noises that do not impede the free movement of the wheel are permissible.

Note: When the brake has been adjusted accurately the actuating distance is approximately 5-8mm on the cable [11]

#### Compensator Assembly Adjustment

Variable Height models

- 1. Fit an M10 safety screw to the handbrake pivot.
- 2. Disconnect the handbrake cable [5] at one end.
- 3. Pre-adjust brake linkage [7] lengthways (a little play is permissible) and re-insert the cable [5], adjusting it to give a small amount of play.
- **4.** Remove the M10 safety screw from the handbrake pivot.

#### All Models

1. Engage the handbrake lever [1] and check that the position of the equaliser plate [10] is at right angles to the pulling direction. If necessary correct the position of the equaliser plate [10] on the cables [11].

2. The compression spring [9] must only be slightly pre-tensioned and when engaged must not touch the axle tube.

#### **Brake Linkage Adjustment**

1. Adjust the brake linkage [7] lengthways without pretension and without play in the transmission lever [4].

#### Readjustment

- **1.** Engage the hand brake lever [1] forcefully a number of times to set the brake.
- 2. Check the alignment of the equalisation assembly [8], this should be at right angles to the pulling direction
- 3. Check the play in the brake linkage [7]
- **4.** If necessary adjust the brake linkage [7] again without play and without pre-tensioning
- **5.** There must still be a little play in cable [5] (Variable Height Only)
- **6.** Check the position of the hand brake lever [1]. The start of resistance should be approximately 1 0-15mm above the horizontal position.
- **7.** Check that the wheels move freely when the handbrake is disengaged.

#### Final Test

- 1. Check the fastenings on the transmission system (cables, brake equalization system and linkage).
- 2. Check the hand brake cable [5] for a small amount of play and adjust if necessary (Variable height only)
- **3.** Check the compression spring [9] for pretensioning.

#### Test Run

1. If necessary carry out 2-3 test brake actions.

#### Test Brake Action

1. Check the play in brake linkage [7] and if necessary adjust the length of brake linkage [7] until there is no play.

Apply the handbrake while rolling the machine forward, travel of the hand brake lever up to 2/3 of maximum is allowed.

Re-adjusting the overrun braking system (KNOTT Running Gear)

- 1. Re-adjustment of the wheel brakes will compensate for brake lining wear. Follow the procedure described in 2: Brake Shoe Adjustment.
- **2.** Check the play in the brake linkage [7] and readjust if necessary.

#### **IMPORTANT**

Check the brake actuators and cables [11]. The brake actuators must not be pre-tensioned.

Excessive operation of the handbrake lever, which may have been caused by worn brake linings, must not be corrected by re-adjusting (shortening) the brake linkage [7]

#### Re-adjustment

- **1.** The handbrake lever [1] should be engaged forcefully several times to set the braking system.
- 2. Check the setting of the brake equalisation assembly [8], which should be at right angles to the pulling direction.
- **3.** Check the play in the brake linkage [7] again, ensuring that there is no play in the brake linkage and that it is adjusted without pre-tension.
- 4. Check the position of the hand brake lever [1], cable [5] (with little play) and the compression spring [9] (only slight pre-tension). The start of resistance of the handbrake lever should be approximately 10-15mm above the horizontal position.

#### Final Test

- 1. Check the fastenings on the transmission system (cables, brake equalization system and linkage).
- Apply the handbrake while rolling the machine forward, travel of the handbrake lever up to 2/3 of maximum is allowed.
- Check the handbrake cable [5] for a small amount of play and adjust if necessary (variable height only).

# $\wedge$

#### **WARNING**

Check the wheel nut torque 20 miles (30 kilometres) after refitting the wheels. Wheel torque moment (screw size M12 X 1,5) 90  $\pm$  5 Nm (66  $\pm$  4 ft/lbf).

#### **Running Gear Wheel Bearings**

Wheel bearings should be packed with grease every 6 months. The type of grease used should conform to Specification MIL-G-10924.

#### Instruments

Inspect the instrument lamps, gauges and switches prior to start-up and during operation to ensure proper functioning.

#### **Cleaning Instructions (General)**

Keeping the generator set clean of any oil and dirt is recommended for both appearance and maximum service life of the equipment. The frequency of cleaning will be dependent on local conditions and the severity and frequency of operation.

#### **IMPORTANT**

Do not use high pressure water, steam or solvent on the exterior finish of the unit housing.

#### Exterior finish care

This unit was painted and heat cured at the factory with a high quality, thermoset polyester powder coating. The following care will ensure the longest possible life from this finish.

- 1. If necessary to remove dust, pollen, etc. from housing, wash with water and soap or dish washing liquid detergent. Do not scrub with a rough cloth, pad, etc.
- 2. If grease removal is needed, a fast evaporating alcohol or chlorinated solvent can be used. Note: This may cause some dulling of the paint finish.
- **3.** If the paint has faded or chalked, the use of a commercial grade, non-abrasive car wax may partially restore the color and gloss.

#### Field repair of the texture paint

- 1. The sheet metal should be washed and clean of foreign material and then thoroughly dried.
- 2. Clean and remove all grease and wax from the area to be painted using Duponts 3900S Cleaner prior to sanding.
- **3.** Use 320 grit sanding paper to repair any scratches or defects necessary.
- **4.** Scuff sand the entire area to be painted with a red scotch brite pad.
- 5. Wipe the area clean using Duponts 3900S.
- **6.** Blow and tack the area to be painted.

- **7.** Apply a smooth coat of Duponts 1854S Tuffcoat Primer to all bare metal areas and allow to dry.
- **8.** Apply 2 medium wet coats of Duponts 222S Adhesion Promoter over the entire area to be painted, with a 5 minute flash in between coats.
- **9.** To apply the texture coat, use Duponts 1854S Tuffcoat Primer. The proper technique to do this is to spray the Tuffcoat Primer using a pressure pot and use about 2-5 pounds of air pressure. This will allow the primer to splatter causing the textured look.

Note: You must be careful not to put too much primer on at one time, this will effect the amount of texture that you are trying to achieve. Allow the texture coat to flash for 20 minutes or until dry to touch.

Note: Apply any of Duponts Topcoat Finishes such as Imron™ or Centari™ according to the label instructions.

Note: To re-topcoat the textured surfaces when sheet metal repairs are not necessary, follow steps 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 8.

#### Generator Interior

The generator may be cleaned internally following the below listed procedure.

- 1. Start and operate the engine unloaded.
- 2. Use dry compressed air (25 psi maximum) to blow loose dirt and debris from the interior of the generator.

# **MARNING WARNING**

Wear eye protection to prevent debris from injuring eye (s). Do not allow the blow gun tip to come into contact with rotating or moving parts. Personal injury or equipment damage may result.

#### Control Box Interior

The generator control box is partially sealed to minimize the entrance of dust and other contaminants and should require little cleaning. If cleaning is required, the following procedure is recommended.

1. Disconnect the battery cables.

**2.** Open the top and/or front of the generator control box and vacuum out the interior.

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#### **WARNING**

Spraying with an electrical contact cleaner should only be done in a well ventilated area.

The electrical contact cleaner must have an evaporative carrier agent which leaves no residue after application.



# **Fault Finding**

#### **Contents**

Introduction	29
Action plan	29
Do the simplest things first	29
Double check before disassembly	
Find and correct basic cause	29
Fault finding chart	30

#### Introduction

Trouble shooting for a portable light tower is an organized study of a particular problem or series of problems and a planned method of procedure for investigation and correction. The trouble shooting chart that follows includes some of the problems that an operator may encounter during the operation of a portable generator.

The chart does not attempt to list all of the problems that may occur, nor does it attempt to give all of the answers to solve the problems. The chart does give those problems that are most apt to occur. To use the trouble shooting chart:

- 1. Find the "complaint" depicted as a bold heading.
- 2. Follow down that column to find the potential cause or causes.

#### **Action plan**

#### Think before acting

Study the problem thoroughly and ask yourself these questions:

- 1. What were the warning signals that preceded the problem?
- 2. Has a similar trouble occurred before?
- 3. What previous maintenance work has been done?
- **4.** If the generator will still operate, is it safe to continue operating it to make further checks?

#### Do the simplest things first

Most problems are simple and easily corrected.

Always check the easiest and most obvious things first. Following this simple rule will save time and trouble.

Note: For trouble shooting electrical problems, refer to the Wiring Diagram Schematic.

#### Double check before disassembly

The source of most problems can be traced not to one component alone, but to the relationship of one component with another. Too often, a machine can be partially disassembled in search of the cause of a certain trouble and all evidence is destroyed during disassembly. Check again to be sure an easy solution to the problem has notbeen overlooked.

#### Find and correct basic cause

After a mechanical failure has been corrected, be sure to locate and correct the cause of the problem so the same failure will not be repeated. A complaint of "premature breakdown" may be corrected by repairing any improper wiring connections, but something caused the defective wiring. The cause may be excessive vibration.

### Fault finding chart

Dirty Operating Conditions Inadequate Element Cleaning Defective Service Indicator Wrong Air Filter Element Engine RPM Low Clogged Fuel Filter Incorrect Engine Speed Adjustment Dirty Air Filter Electrical Output Overload Engine Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Excessive Vibration Low Engine RPM Rubber Mounts Damaged Out of Balance Fan Engine Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Unit Shutdown Out of Fuel Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Engine Temperature Too High Broken Engine Fan Belt Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Blown Fuse Engine Malfunctioning Unit Shutdown Out of Fuel Engine Repeate Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Blown Fuse Engine Malfunctioning Unit Fails To Shutdown Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Defective Engine Start Switch Will not Start/Run Low Battery Voltage Blown Fuse Malfunctioning Engine Start Switch Clogged Fuel Filters Out of Fuel Defective Fuel Solenoid Engine Water Temp. Too High Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Malfunctioning Relay Engine Malfunctioning	Short air cleaner life
Defective Service Indicator Wrong Air Filter Element  Engine RPM Low Clogged Fuel Filter Incorrect Engine Speed Adjustment Dirty Air Filter Electrical Output Overload Engine Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Excessive Vibration Low Engine RPM Rubber Mounts Damaged Out of Balance Fan Engine Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Unit Shutdown Out of Fuel Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Engine Temperature Too High Broken Engine Fan Belt Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Blown Fuse Engine Malfunctioning Unit Shutdown Out of Fuel Engine Temperature Too High Broken Engine Fan Belt Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Blown Fuse Engine Malfunctioning Unit Fails To Shutdown Defective Engine Start Switch Will not Start/Run Low Battery Voltage Blown Fuse Malfunctioning Engine Start Switch Clogged Fuel Filters Out of Fuel Defective Fuel Solenoid Engine Water Temp. Too High Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Malfunctioning Relay	Dirty Operating Conditions
Wrong Air Filter Element  Engine RPM Low  Clogged Fuel Filter Incorrect Engine Speed Adjustment Dirty Air Filter  Electrical Output Overload Engine Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Excessive Vibration Low Engine RPM Rubber Mounts Damaged Out of Balance Fan Engine Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning  Unit Shutdown Out of Fuel Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Engine Temperature Too High Broken Engine Fan Belt Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Blown Fuse Engine Malfunctioning Unit Falis To Shutdown Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Defective Engine Start Switch Will not Start/Run Low Battery Voltage Blown Fuse Malfunctioning Engine Start Switch Clogged Fuel Filters Out of Fuel Defective Fuel Solenoid Engine Water Temp. Too High Engine Water Temp. Too High Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Malfunctioning Relay	Inadequate Element Cleaning
Engine RPM Low Clogged Fuel Filter Incorrect Engine Speed Adjustment Dirty Air Filter Electrical Output Overload Engine Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Excessive Vibration Low Engine RPM Rubber Mounts Damaged Out of Balance Fan Engine Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Unit Shutdown Out of Fuel Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Engine Temperature Too High Broken Engine Fan Belt Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Blown Fuse Engine Malfunctioning Unit Fails To Shutdown Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Defective Engine Start Switch Will not Start/Run Low Battery Voltage Blown Fuse Malfunctioning Engine Start Switch Clogged Fuel Filters Out of Fuel Defective Fuel Solenoid Engine Water Temp. Too High Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Malfunctioning Relay	Defective Service Indicator
Clogged Fuel Filter Incorrect Engine Speed Adjustment Dirty Air Filter Electrical Output Overload Engine Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Excessive Vibration Low Engine RPM Rubber Mounts Damaged Out of Balance Fan Engine Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Unit Shutdown Out of Fuel Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Engine Temperature Too High Broken Engine Fan Belt Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Blown Fuse Engine Malfunctioning Unit Fails To Shutdown Defective Switches Defective Engine Start Switch Will not Start/Run Low Battery Voltage Blown Fuse Malfunctioning Engine Start Switch Clogged Fuel Filters Out of Fuel Defective Fuel Solenoid Engine Water Temp. Too High Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches	Wrong Air Filter Element
Incorrect Engine Speed Adjustment Dirty Air Filter Electrical Output Overload Engine Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Excessive Vibration Low Engine RPM Rubber Mounts Damaged Out of Balance Fan Engine Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Unit Shutdown Out of Fuel Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Engine Temperature Too High Broken Engine Fan Belt Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Blown Fuse Engine Malfunctioning Unit Fails To Shutdown Defective Switches Defective Engine Start Switch Will not Start/Run Low Battery Voltage Blown Fuse Malfunctioning Engine Start Switch Clogged Fuel Filters Out of Fuel Defective Fuel Solenoid Engine Water Temp. Too High Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid	Engine RPM Low
Dirty Air Filter  Electrical Output Overload  Engine Malfunctioning  Generator Malfunctioning  Excessive Vibration  Low Engine RPM  Rubber Mounts Damaged  Out of Balance Fan  Engine Malfunctioning  Generator Malfunctioning  Generator Malfunctioning  Unit Shutdown  Out of Fuel  Engine Oil Pressure Too Low  Engine Temperature Too High  Broken Engine Fan Belt  Loose Wire Connection  Defective Switches  Defective Fuel Solenoid  Malfunctioning Relay  Blown Fuse  Engine Malfunctioning  Unit Fails To Shutdown  Defective Switches  Defective Fuel Solenoid  Malfunctioning Relay  Defective Engine Start Switch  Will not Start/Run  Low Battery Voltage  Blown Fuse  Malfunctioning Engine Start Switch  Clogged Fuel Filters  Out of Fuel  Defective Fuel Solenoid  Engine Water Temp. Too High  Engine Oil Pressure Too Low  Loose Wire Connection  Defective Switches  Malfunctioning Relay	Clogged Fuel Filter
Electrical Output Overload Engine Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Excessive Vibration Low Engine RPM Rubber Mounts Damaged Out of Balance Fan Engine Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Unit Shutdown Out of Fuel Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Engine Temperature Too High Broken Engine Fan Belt Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Blown Fuse Engine Malfunctioning Unit Fails To Shutdown Defective Switches Defective Engine Start Switch Will not Start/Run Low Battery Voltage Blown Fuse Malfunctioning Engine Start Switch Clogged Fuel Filters Out of Fuel Defective Fuel Solenoid Engine Water Temp. Too High Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Malfunctioning Relay	Incorrect Engine Speed Adjustment
Engine Malfunctioning  Excessive Vibration Low Engine RPM Rubber Mounts Damaged Out of Balance Fan Engine Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Unit Shutdown Out of Fuel Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Engine Temperature Too High Broken Engine Fan Belt Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Blown Fuse Engine Malfunctioning Unit Fails To Shutdown Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Blown Fuse Engine Malfunctioning Unit Fails To Shutdown Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Defective Engine Start Switch Will not Start/Run Low Battery Voltage Blown Fuse Malfunctioning Engine Start Switch Clogged Fuel Filters Out of Fuel Defective Fuel Solenoid Engine Water Temp. Too High Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Malfunctioning Relay	Dirty Air Filter
Generator Malfunctioning  Excessive Vibration  Low Engine RPM Rubber Mounts Damaged Out of Balance Fan Engine Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning  Unit Shutdown Out of Fuel Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Engine Temperature Too High Broken Engine Fan Belt Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Blown Fuse Engine Malfunctioning Unit Fails To Shutdown Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Blown Fuse Engine Malfunctioning Unit Fails To Shutdown Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Defective Fuel Solenoid Elown Fuse Malfunctioning Engine Start Switch Uil not Start/Run Low Battery Voltage Blown Fuse Malfunctioning Engine Start Switch Clogged Fuel Filters Out of Fuel Defective Fuel Solenoid Engine Water Temp. Too High Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Malfunctioning Relay	Electrical Output Overload
Excessive Vibration  Low Engine RPM  Rubber Mounts Damaged  Out of Balance Fan  Engine Malfunctioning  Generator Malfunctioning  Unit Shutdown  Out of Fuel  Engine Oil Pressure Too Low  Engine Temperature Too High  Broken Engine Fan Belt  Loose Wire Connection  Defective Switches  Defective Fuel Solenoid  Malfunctioning Relay  Blown Fuse  Engine Malfunctioning  Unit Fails To Shutdown  Defective Switches  Defective Fuel Solenoid  Malfunctioning Relay  Defective Fuel Solenoid  Moult of Start/Run  Low Battery Voltage  Blown Fuse  Malfunctioning Engine Start Switch  Clogged Fuel Filters  Out of Fuel  Defective Fuel Solenoid  Engine Water Temp. Too High  Engine Oil Pressure Too Low  Loose Wire Connection  Defective Switches  Malfunctioning Relay	Engine Malfunctioning
Rubber Mounts Damaged Out of Balance Fan Engine Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Unit Shutdown Out of Fuel Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Engine Temperature Too High Broken Engine Fan Belt Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Blown Fuse Engine Malfunctioning Unit Fails To Shutdown Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Blown Fuse Engine Malfunctioning Unit Fails To Shutdown Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Defective Engine Start Switch Will not Start/Run Low Battery Voltage Blown Fuse Malfunctioning Engine Start Switch Clogged Fuel Filters Out of Fuel Defective Fuel Solenoid Engine Water Temp. Too High Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Malfunctioning Relay	Generator Malfunctioning
Rubber Mounts Damaged Out of Balance Fan Engine Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Unit Shutdown Out of Fuel Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Engine Temperature Too High Broken Engine Fan Belt Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Blown Fuse Engine Malfunctioning Unit Fails To Shutdown Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Defective Engine Start Switch Will not Start/Run Low Battery Voltage Blown Fuse Malfunctioning Engine Start Switch Clogged Fuel Filters Out of Fuel Defective Fuel Solenoid Engine Water Temp. Too High Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Malfunctioning Relay	Excessive Vibration
Out of Balance Fan Engine Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Unit Shutdown Out of Fuel Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Engine Temperature Too High Broken Engine Fan Belt Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Blown Fuse Engine Malfunctioning Unit Fails To Shutdown Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Defective Engine Start Switch Will not Start/Run Low Battery Voltage Blown Fuse Malfunctioning Engine Start Switch Clogged Fuel Filters Out of Fuel Defective Fuel Solenoid Engine Water Temp. Too High Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Malfunctioning Relay	Low Engine RPM
Engine Malfunctioning Generator Malfunctioning Unit Shutdown Out of Fuel Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Engine Temperature Too High Broken Engine Fan Belt Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Blown Fuse Engine Malfunctioning Unit Fails To Shutdown Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Defective Engine Start Switch Will not Start/Run Low Battery Voltage Blown Fuse Malfunctioning Engine Start Switch Clogged Fuel Filters Out of Fuel Defective Fuel Solenoid Engine Water Temp. Too High Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Malfunctioning Relay	Rubber Mounts Damaged
Generator Malfunctioning  Unit Shutdown  Out of Fuel  Engine Oil Pressure Too Low  Engine Temperature Too High  Broken Engine Fan Belt  Loose Wire Connection  Defective Switches  Defective Fuel Solenoid  Malfunctioning Relay  Blown Fuse  Engine Malfunctioning  Unit Fails To Shutdown  Defective Switches  Defective Fuel Solenoid  Malfunctioning Relay  Defective Fuel Solenoid  Malfunctioning Relay  Defective Engine Start Switch  Will not Start/Run  Low Battery Voltage  Blown Fuse  Malfunctioning Engine Start Switch  Clogged Fuel Filters  Out of Fuel  Defective Fuel Solenoid  Engine Water Temp. Too High  Engine Oil Pressure Too Low  Loose Wire Connection  Defective Switches  Malfunctioning Relay  Malfunctioning Relay	Out of Balance Fan
Unit Shutdown Out of Fuel Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Engine Temperature Too High Broken Engine Fan Belt Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Blown Fuse Engine Malfunctioning Unit Fails To Shutdown Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Defective Fuel Solenoid Mulfunctioning Relay Defective Engine Start Switch Will not Start/Run Low Battery Voltage Blown Fuse Malfunctioning Engine Start Switch Clogged Fuel Filters Out of Fuel Defective Fuel Solenoid Engine Water Temp. Too High Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Malfunctioning Relay	Engine Malfunctioning
Out of Fuel Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Engine Temperature Too High Broken Engine Fan Belt Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Blown Fuse Engine Malfunctioning Unit Fails To Shutdown Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Defective Engine Start Switch Will not Start/Run Low Battery Voltage Blown Fuse Malfunctioning Engine Start Switch Clogged Fuel Filters Out of Fuel Defective Fuel Solenoid Engine Water Temp. Too High Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Malfunctioning Relay	Generator Malfunctioning
Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Engine Temperature Too High Broken Engine Fan Belt Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Blown Fuse Engine Malfunctioning Unit Fails To Shutdown Defective Switches Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Defective Fuel Solenoid Malfunctioning Relay Defective Engine Start Switch Will not Start/Run Low Battery Voltage Blown Fuse Malfunctioning Engine Start Switch Clogged Fuel Filters Out of Fuel Defective Fuel Solenoid Engine Water Temp. Too High Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Malfunctioning Relay	Unit Shutdown
Engine Temperature Too High  Broken Engine Fan Belt  Loose Wire Connection  Defective Switches  Defective Fuel Solenoid  Malfunctioning Relay  Blown Fuse  Engine Malfunctioning  Unit Fails To Shutdown  Defective Switches  Defective Fuel Solenoid  Malfunctioning Relay  Defective Fuel Solenoid  Malfunctioning Relay  Defective Engine Start Switch  Will not Start/Run  Low Battery Voltage  Blown Fuse  Malfunctioning Engine Start Switch  Clogged Fuel Filters  Out of Fuel  Defective Fuel Solenoid  Engine Water Temp. Too High  Engine Oil Pressure Too Low  Loose Wire Connection  Defective Switches  Malfunctioning Relay	Out of Fuel
Broken Engine Fan Belt  Loose Wire Connection  Defective Switches  Defective Fuel Solenoid  Malfunctioning Relay  Blown Fuse  Engine Malfunctioning  Unit Fails To Shutdown  Defective Switches  Defective Fuel Solenoid  Malfunctioning Relay  Defective Engine Start Switch  Will not Start/Run  Low Battery Voltage  Blown Fuse  Malfunctioning Engine Start Switch  Clogged Fuel Filters  Out of Fuel  Defective Fuel Solenoid  Engine Water Temp. Too High  Engine Oil Pressure Too Low  Loose Wire Connection  Defective Switches  Malfunctioning Relay  Malfunctioning Relay	
Loose Wire Connection  Defective Switches  Defective Fuel Solenoid  Malfunctioning Relay  Blown Fuse  Engine Malfunctioning  Unit Fails To Shutdown  Defective Switches  Defective Fuel Solenoid  Malfunctioning Relay  Defective Engine Start Switch  Will not Start/Run  Low Battery Voltage  Blown Fuse  Malfunctioning Engine Start Switch  Clogged Fuel Filters  Out of Fuel  Defective Fuel Solenoid  Engine Water Temp. Too High  Engine Oil Pressure Too Low  Loose Wire Connection  Defective Switches  Malfunctioning Relay	Engine Temperature Too High
Defective Switches  Defective Fuel Solenoid  Malfunctioning Relay  Blown Fuse  Engine Malfunctioning  Unit Fails To Shutdown  Defective Switches  Defective Fuel Solenoid  Malfunctioning Relay  Defective Engine Start Switch  Will not Start/Run  Low Battery Voltage  Blown Fuse  Malfunctioning Engine Start Switch  Clogged Fuel Filters  Out of Fuel  Defective Fuel Solenoid  Engine Water Temp. Too High  Engine Oil Pressure Too Low  Loose Wire Connection  Defective Switches  Malfunctioning Relay	Broken Engine Fan Belt
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Engine Oil Pressure Too Low Loose Wire Connection Defective Switches Malfunctioning Relay	Defective Fuel Solenoid
Loose Wire Connection  Defective Switches  Malfunctioning Relay	
Defective Switches Malfunctioning Relay	Engine Oil Pressure Too Low
Malfunctioning Relay	Loose Wire Connection
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Defective Switches
Engine Malfunctioning	Malfunctioning Relay
	Engine Malfunctioning

No Generator Voltage Output
Main Circuit Breaker "OFF"
Panel Circuit Breaker "OFF"
Loose or Intermittent Wire
Electrical Output Overload
Low Engine Power
Incorrect Electrical Connection
Defective Capacitor
Defective Generator
High/Low Generator Voltage Output
Incorrect Electrical Connection
Incorrect Engine Speed Adjustment
Unstable Engine Speed (oscillation)
Unstable Electrical Requirements
Low Engine Power
Loose or Intermittent Wire Connection(s)
Defective Capacitor
Clogged Air/Fuel Filter(s)
High/Low Generator Frequency Output
Incorrect Engine Speed Adjustment
Incorrect Electrical Connection
Low Engine Power
Unstable Engine Speed (Oscillation)
Unstable Electrical Connection
Electrical Output Overload
Loose or Intermittent Wire Connections
Clogged Air/Fuel Filter(s)
Fluctuating Generator Frequency/Voltage and/or Oscillating Engine
Unstable Electrical Requirements
Unstable Engine Speed (oscillation)
Incorrect Engine Speed Adjustment
Low Engine Power
Electrical Output Overload
Clogged Air/Fuel Filter(s)
Loose or Intermittent Wire Connection(s)
Incorrect Electrical Connection
Main Circuit Breaker(s) "OFF"
Defective Generator
Overcurrent Protection Relay Trips
Electrical Output Overload
Loose or Intermittent Wire Connection(s)
Incorrect Electrical Connection
Defective Overcurrent Protection Relay
•

# **Parts Ordering**

#### **Contents**

General	31
Description	31
Markings and decals	31
How to use the parts list	31
How to order	32
Terms and conditions on parts orders	
Acceptance	32
Taxes	32
Shipping dates	32
Special shipping instructions	32

#### General

This publication, which accompanies an illustrated parts breakdown manual, has been prepared as an aid in locating those parts which may be required in the maintenance of the unit. Always insist on genuine Doosan Company parts.



#### **NOTICE**

Doosan Company can bear no responsibility for injury or damages resulting directly from the use of non-approved repair parts.

#### Description

The illustrated parts breakdown illustrates and lists the various assemblies, subassemblies and detailed parts which make up this particular machine. This covers the standard models and the more popular options that are available.

#### Markings and decals



#### **WARNING**

Do not paint over safety warnings or instructional decals. If safety warning decals become illegible, immediately order replacements from the factory.

Part numbers for original individual decals and their mounting locations are shown within Parts List Section. These are available as long as a particular model is in production.

Afterwards, service sets of exterior decals and current production safety warning decals are available.

#### How to use the parts list

- 1. Locate the area in which the desired part is used and find illustration page number.
- 2. Locate the desired part on the illustration by visual identification and make note of part number and description.

#### How to order

The satisfactory ordering of parts by a purchaser is greatly dependent upon the proper use of all available information. By supplying your nearest sales office, autonomous company or authorized distributor, with complete information, you will enable them to fill your order correctly and to avoid any unnecessary delays.

In order that all avoidable errors may be eliminated, the following instructions are offered as a guide to the purchaser when ordering replacement parts:

- 1. Always specify the model number of the unit.
- 2. Always specify the serial number of the unit. THIS IS IMPORTANT. The serial number of the unit will be found stamped on a plate attached to the unit. (The serial number on the unit is also permanently stamped in the metal of the frame side rail.)
- **3.** Always specify the number of the parts list publication.
- 4. Always specify the quantity of parts required.
- **5.** Always specify the part number, as well as the description of the part, or parts, exactly as it is given on the parts list illustration.

In the event parts are being returned to your nearest sales office, autonomous company or authorized distributor, for inspection or repair, it is important to include the serial number of the unit from which the parts were removed.

#### **IMPORTANT**

Always specify the serial number of the unit.

#### Terms and conditions on parts orders

#### **Acceptance**

Acceptance of an offer is expressly limited to the exact terms contained herein. If purchaser's order form is used for acceptance of an offer, it is expressly understood and agreed that the terms and conditions of such order form shall not apply unless expressly agreed to by Doosan Company ("Company") in writing. No additional or contrary terms will be binding upon the Company unless expressly agreed to in writing.

#### **Taxes**

Any tax or other governmental charge now or hereafter levied upon the production, sale, use or shipment of material and equipment ordered or sold is not included in the Company's price and will be charged to and paid for by the Purchaser.

#### **Shipping dates**

Shipping dates shall be extended for delays due to acts of God, acts of Purchaser, acts of Government, fires, floods, strikes, riot, war, embargo, transportation shortages, delay or default on the part of the Company's vendors, or any other cause beyond the Company's reasonable control.

#### Special shipping instructions

Should Purchaser request special shipping instruction, such as exclusive use of shipping facilities, including air freight when common carrier has been quoted and before change order to purchase order can be received by the Company, the additional charges will be honored by the Purchaser.

# **Specifications Lightsource LT6K**

#### **Contents**

General specifications	33
Capacities	33
Dimensions and weights	33
Tires	33



#### **WARNING**

Modification or alteration of this machine can result in severe injury or death. Do not modify or alter without the express written consent of Doosan Company.

#### **General specifications**

Reference	Value
Rated Power Output	6.0 kW
Unit Generator Frequency	50 Hertz
Available Voltage	220V AC
Number of Lamps	4
Type of Lamps	Metal Halide
Engine Model	3IRK5N (diesel)
Engine Speed	1500 RPM
Engine Electrical System	12 Volts DC
Maximum Towing Speed	80 km/h
Wind Speed Rating (steady State-Maximum)	105 km/h

#### **Capacities**

Reference	Value
Crankcase Oil Capacity	5.1 litres
Coolant Capacity	3.1 litres
Fuel Tank Capacity	100 litres

#### **Dimensions and weights**

Reference	Value
Overall Length	3,8 m
Overall Height	1,5 m
Overall Width	1,6 m
Maximum Tower Height (operating position)	9m
Unit Gross Weight - Fuel TankFull	1050 kg
Unit Gross Weight - Fuel Tank Empty	960 kg

#### **Tires**

Reference	Value
Tire Size	155 R13
Cold Inflation Pressure	2.9 bar

#### <u>Information on Airborne Noise</u> ("W" Model)

The A-weighted emission sound pressure level 76 dB(A), uncertainty 1 dB(A)

The A-weighted emission sound power level 88 dB(A), uncertainty 1 dB(A)

The operating conditions of the machinery are in compliance with ISO 3744:1995 and EN ISO 2151:2004



# Warranty

#### **Contents**

General	35
Warranty registration	35
Portable Power - Extended warranty registration form	36

#### General

Doosan, through its distributors, warrants to the initial user that each portable light tower manufactured by it, will be free of defects in material and workmanship for a period of the earlier of twelve (12) months from shipment to or the accumulation of 2,000 hours of service by the initial user.

Portable Light Tower Generators - The generator will be free of defects in material and workmanship for a period of twenty-four (24) months from shipment to or the accumulation of 4,000 hours of service by the initial user.

Doosan will provide a new part or repaired part, at its election, in place of any part, which is found upon its inspection to be defective in material and workmanship during the period prescribed above. Such part will be repaired or replaced without charge to the initial user during normal working hours at the place of business of an Doosan distributor authorized to sell the type of equipment involved or other establishment authorized by Doosan. User must present proof of purchase at the time of exercising warranty.

The above warranty does not apply to failures occurring as a result of abuse; misuse, negligent repairs, corrosion, erosion and normal wear and tear, alterations or modifications made to the product without express written consent of Doosan; or failure to follow the recommended operating practices and maintenance procedures as provided in the product's operating and maintenance publications.

Accessories or equipment furnished by Doosan, but manufactured by others, including, but not limited to, engines, shall carry whatever warranty the manufacturers have conveyed to Doosan and which can be passed on to the initial user.

#### **IMPORTANT**

THIS WARRANTY IS IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, (EXCEPT THAT OF TITLE), AND THERE ARE NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

#### Warranty registration

To initiate the machine warranty, fill out the "Warranty Registration" form 85040285 supplied as part of the machine documentation, keep a copy for your records and mail the original to:

Doosan Warranty Team
Doosan Trading Limited
Block B, Swords Business Campus
Swords, Co. Dublin
Ireland

Fax: (+353) 1 870 7404

Email: doosanwarranty@dii.doosan.com

Note: Completion of this form validates the warranty.

Portable power - Extended warranty registration form	
Customer Details	Service Provider Details
Company Name :	Service Provider / Distributor :
Contact Name :	Branch Office :
Signature :	
Company Address :	Machine Details
	Product Type :
	Model:
Post / Zip Code :	Serial Number :
Country:	Engine Serial Number :
Phone Number :	Engine Model Number :
Fax Number :	Airend Serial Number :
e-mail :	Alternator Serial Number :
	Date of start up :